

OLD TRAGEDY RECALLED

Story of Dan Sickles' Invaded Home, and How He Slew the Man Who Had Despoiled It.

NO CRIME TO KILL

For a Wife's Honor, Decided the Jury—No Shame to Forgive a Wife's Sin, Decided the General—And He Stuck to It.

New York, Sept. 30.—The Journal says: The engagement of Miss Eda Sickles, daughter of General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, is an extremely interesting announcement, because the young woman bears the name that at once recalls one of the most remarkable tragedies of the last generation. General Sickles shot and killed Philip Barton Key, son of Francis Burt Key (who composed "The Star Spangled Banner"), because he had dishonored his wife, General Sickles then forgave his erring wife, and in the face of a tumult of criticism he reinstated Mrs. Sickles in his home and made this answer to his friends:

It is expected that the bridegroom will be promoted in the diplomatic service. He may be appointed secretary of the embassy at Washington.

It is impossible to refer to an event which so deeply concerns General Sickles without recalling his memorable trial in which he was the chief actor.

That trial established for Americans the rule that a husband who kills the destroyer of his domestic happiness will not be convicted of murder.

General Sickles went further and established for himself the rule that a husband may forgive an erring wife without dishonor.

It was on Sunday, Feb. 27, 1859, that Daniel E. Sickles shot Philip Barton Key dead in a Washington street.

Sickles, whose career began in New York, was already a lawyer and politician of note. In 1853 he had married Miss Teresa Bagliott, daughter of an Italian musician living in New York. She was 17 years old, beautiful, with the grace and fire of the Latin races in her figure and in her nature.

When Buchanan was appointed minister to England he took with him as secretary of legation, Sickles, who resigned the office of Corporation Attorney of New York City. He took his bride with him, and she was the admiration of the English, Russian and French courts. Her residence in London was an uninterrupted social triumph. She received the most flattering attentions from Lady Palmerston, Lady Clarendon and other persons not only aristocratic, but famous.

When Mr. Sickles returned to America he was elected member of Congress. He went to live in Washington. His house was in Lafayette square, the center of fashion. His hospitality was generous. His wife added charm to it.

In Washington the betrayer entered the Sickles home. His name was Philip Barton Key, a name famous and honored in the land, for this one's father, Francis Burt Key, composed "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Philip Barton Key was District Attorney for the District of Columbia. He was a brilliant ornament of Washington society. Physically he was tall, well-made and handsome. In old-fashioned parlance, they called him a "great ladies' man." It is a mild expression. He boasted that no woman could resist him for more than twenty-four hours.

Mrs. Sickles did not resist him long. She was the most tempting bait in sight for this bird of prey. He was much older than Mrs. Sickles—almost old enough to be Mrs. Sickles' father. The fact caused him no shame.

The sinners were audaciously indiscreet. Their meetings became the talk of Washington. On February 24, Mr. Sickles had a dinner party at his house, after which he and his guests went to a dance at the Willard Hotel. As he was going, he received a letter which he thrust unopened into his pocket.

On his return home he read the letter. It was anonymous, and revealed to him the relations of his wife and Key. It specified their meeting place, a house on Fifth street, and between K and L streets, leased from a negro.

The husband sent an intimate friend to watch the house. He returned to confirm the allegations. Mr. Sickles accused his wife, and she at once confessed everything. She made a long written statement in which she confessed without reserve all that had happened between herself and Key.

This confession Mr. Sickles laid before his friend, Mr. Butterworth, and asked his advice. As they were talking another friend rushed into the room and announced that Key was at the moment making a dash for it with a handkerchief towards the house.

"If you are sure that this is a common knowledge, there is but one course left for you. You need no advice."

According to the subsequent testimony of Butterworth, he then left the house. Mrs. Sickles followed him, and he was groined. He turned to leave him and saw Mr. Sickles coming from the house.

Mr. Butterworth then heard Mr. Sickles exclaim in a loud voice:

"Key, you scoundrel, you have dishonored my house. You must die!"

Key, who was holding Sickles, who fired himself and drew a pistol. As Key was backing away Sickles shot at him. Altogether he fired three times, wounding Key twice. The wounds were mortal.

No game was left. Mrs. Sickles regarded her husband's action as the only one that he could take. In letters to him she expressed her despair at administration for him and contrition for her sin. He treated her gently, but took away her wedding ring and wedding present. In response to a heartrending appeal he returned the wedding ring, but it was broken.

In jail Mr. Sickles received the visits of members of the Cabinet and eminent

SYRUP OF FIGS



NEVER IMITATED—QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe or nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

PERSONAGES. President Buchanan sent a message of condolence.

The trial excited world-wide interest. More than a hundred tales were rejected, because they declared that they would acquit Sickles. Mr. Stanton made the chief speech for the defense. He boldly claimed that it was absolutely necessary for the security of the home that a husband should destroy a man who so wantonly invaded it as Key had done in this case. Mr. Sickles went bravely during the trial and betrayed intense mental suffering.

The verdict was "not guilty." It was received with thunderous and uncontrollable applause.

Then a thing happened which astonished the public even more than the slaying. Mr. Sickles took back the wife whose conduct had caused him to kill a man.

It appeared that he had frequently expressed his intention of forgiving his wife in case he should be acquitted. One great reason for this was his desire to save his innocent daughter from the consequences of her mother's error, as far as possible. Mr. Sickles' action raised a storm of comment, largely disapproving. It offended against the moral code of many men who had applauded his act of destruction. It was then that Mr. Sickles appeared elsewhere on this page. It deserves to live.

Lovely, broken-hearted and penitent, Mr. Sickles only survived a few years the tragedy which her sin had caused. She left a daughter to the care of the husband, who had forgiven so much.

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MERRITT'S REPORT IN

Investment, Capture and Occupation of Manila.

ONLY AMERICAN TROOPS

Could Have Done the Job—No Fear of Aguinaldo.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The report of Major General Wesley Merritt, of the operations about Manila was made public at the war department today. It is dated on board the transport China, August 31. After giving briefly the story of his embarkation and arrival at Manila, and the disposition of his troops there, he says:

"I found General Greene's command encamped on a strip of sandy land, running parallel to the shore of the bay and not far distant from the beach, but owing to the great difficulties of landing supplies, the greater portion of the force had shelter tents only and were suffering many discomforts, the camp being situated in a low, flat place, without shelter from the heat of the tropical sun or adequate protection during the terrific downpours of rain so frequent at this season. I was at once struck by the exemplary spirit of patient, even cheerful, endurance shown by the officers and men under such circumstances, and this feeling of admiration for the manner in which the American soldiers, volunteers and regulars alike, accept the necessary hardships of the work they have undertaken to do, has been increased with every phase of the difficult and trying campaign which the troops of the Philippine expedition have brought to such a brilliant and successful conclusion.

POSITION OF THE REBELS. "The Philippines, or insurgent forces at war with Spain, had, prior to the arrival of the American land forces, been waging a desultory warfare with the Spaniards for several months, and were, at the time of my arrival, in considerable force, variously estimated and never accurately ascertained, but probably not far from 125,000 men. These troops, well supplied with small arms, with plenty of ammunition and several field guns, had obtained positions of investment opposite the Spanish line of detached works throughout their entire extent."

General Merritt then speaks of Aguinaldo's accomplishments previous to his arrival and continues:

"On my arrival I did not visit me as a subordinate military leader, and as my instructions from the president fully contemplated the occupation of the islands by the American land forces, and stated that the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, I did not consider it wise to hold any direct communication with the insurgent leader until I should be in possession of the city of Manila, especially as I would not until then be in a position to issue orders, and to enforce my authority, in the event that his pretensions should clash with my designs.

"For these reasons the preparations for the attack on the city were pressed and military operations conducted without reference to the situation of the insurgent forces. The wisdom of this course was subsequently fully established by the fact that when the troops of my command carried the Spanish intrenchments, extending from the sea to the Pacay road on the extreme Spanish right, we were under no obligation to make any special arrangements for the capture of the city, and the front still held against the insurgents but were able to move forward at once and occupy the city and suburbs.

REBELS GET OUT OF THE WAY. "To return to the situation of General Greene's brigade as I found it on my arrival, it will be seen that the difficulty in gaining an avenue of approach to the Spanish line lay in the fact of my disinclination to ask General Aguinaldo to withdraw from the beach and the 'Calle Real' so that Greene could move forward. This was overcome by instructions to General Greene to arrange, if possible, with the insurgent leader to permit the advance of my troops to the Spanish line in his immediate vicinity to move to the right and allow the American forces unobstructed control of the roads in their immediate front. No objection was made, and accordingly General Greene's brigade threw forward a heavy outpost line on the 'Calle Real' and the right and center of the front still held against the insurgents but were able to move forward at once and occupy the city and suburbs.

FIRST CLASH OF ARMS. "The Spanish, observing this activity on our part, made a very sharp attack with infantry and artillery on the night of July 21. The behavior of our troops during this attack was all that could be desired, and I have in cablegrams to the war department, taken occasion to commend by name those who deserve special mention for good conduct in the affair. Our position was extended and strengthened after this attack, our forces suffering, however, considerable loss in wounded and killed, while the losses of the enemy, owing to the darkness, could not be ascertained.

LANDING UNDER DIFFICULTIES. "The strain of the night fighting and the heavy details for outpost duty made it imperative to reinforce General Greene's troops with General MacArthur's brigade, which had arrived in transports on the 21st of July. The difficulties of this operation can hardly be over-estimated. The transports were at anchor off Cavite, five miles from a point on the beach where it was desired to disembark the men. Several squalls, accompanied by a deluge of rain, raged day after day, and the

only way to get the troops and supplies ashore was to load them from the ships' sides into native lighters (called 'cacos'), and small steamboats, move them to a point opposite the camp, and then, in the night, to wade through the surf in small boats, or by running the lighters head-on to the beach. The landing was finally accomplished, after days of hard work and hardship; and I desire to express again my admiration for the fortitude and cheerful willingness of the men of all commands engaged in this operation.

"Upon the assembly of General MacArthur's brigade in support of Greene's I had about 5,500 men in position to attack, and I deemed the time had come for final action. During the time of the night attack I had communicated my desire to Admiral Dewey, that he would allow his ships to open fire on the right of the Spanish line of intrenchments, believing that such action would stop the night firing and loss of life, but the admiral had declined to order it unless we were in danger of losing our position by the assaults of the Spanish, for the reason that, in his opinion, it would precipitate a general engagement for which he was not ready. Now, however, the brigade of General MacArthur was in position and the Monterey had arrived, and under date of August 6, Admiral Dewey agreed to my suggestion that he should send a light cruiser to the Spanish line, to notify him that he should remove from the city and non-combatants within 48 hours and that operations against the defenses of Manila might begin at any time after the expiration of that period.

General Merritt then details the correspondence with the Spanish commander and the military operations in detail leading up to the final and successful assault upon the defenses of the city, 'positions which it was very difficult to carry, owing to the swampy condition of the ground on both sides of the road and the heavy underground growth concealing the enemy.'

He continues:

"With much gallantry and excellent judgment on the part of the brigade commander and the troops engaged these difficulties were overcome with a minimum loss and MacArthur advanced and held the bridges and the town of Manila, as was contemplated in his instructions.

THE SURRENDER. "The city of Manila was now in our possession, excepting the walled town, but shortly after the entry of our troops into Manila a white flag was displayed on the walls, whereupon Lieutenant-General F. A. Whittier, United States volunteer, of my staff, and Lieutenant Brumby, United States navy, representing Admiral Dewey, were sent ashore to communicate with the Spanish commander, and to arrange for the formal terms of the surrender. The agreement was signed by the captain general and the captain general, and the formal terms of the surrender were arranged by the officers representing the two forces.

AMERICAN TROOPS MARCH IN. "Immediately after the surrender, the Spanish colors on the sea front were

removed, and the American flag displayed and saluted by the guns of the navy. The Second Oregon regiment, which had proceeded by sea from Cavite, was disembarked and entered the walled town as a pivot guard, and the column was directed to receive the Spanish arms and deposit them in place of security. The town was filled with troops of the enemy driven in from the intrenchments, regiments formed and standing in line in the streets, but the knowledge that our troops were in the city and that the American forces had been in control for months rather than days."

CHANGES FOR THE BETTER. "I may add that great changes for the better have taken place in Manila since the occupation of the city by the American troops. The streets have been cleaned, the management of General MacArthur, and the police, under Colonel Revere, Thirtieth Minnesota, were a proficient in preserving order. A strong police force has been organized, and the American forces had been in control for months rather than days."

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A YER'S Hair Vigor

"I have sold Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past thirteen years and have known of no case where it has failed to give satisfaction. I sell more of it than of any like preparation."

J. P. BRISCOE, Harrison, Ark.

"For five years I have been selling Ayer's Hair Vigor under a positive guarantee that it would produce hair on a bald head and restore gray hair to its natural color. I have not had one bottle returned, nor has there been a single case where the dressing was used that it did not do all that was claimed for it."

H. M. ACUFF, Elba, Va.

Removes Dandruff

"For some years my hair had been coming out. It had become very dry and my scalp was covered with dandruff. I have applied Ayer's Hair Vigor regularly for some weeks now, and I could hardly trust my senses when I first found that a new growth of hair had started. It is much thicker than formerly and of good color. The dandruff has disappeared and my scalp seems to be in a perfectly healthy condition."

Miss R. WRIGHT, Perth, Ont.

"Some time ago, my head became full of dandruff, which caused me great annoyance after a time the hair began to fall out. The use of Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the hair from falling and made the scalp clean and healthy."

Mrs. C. M. AYRES, Mount Airy, Ga.

Restores to Gray Hair its Original Color.

"I think there is no toilet article in the world so good as Ayer's Hair Vigor. I am fifty-three years old and my hair would have been all white now if it were not for the use of the Vigor, but the application of that dressing has preserved its color, and kept it soft and glossy."

Mrs. W. H. JARVIS, O ego, Mich.

"After five years' use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, I can cheerfully recommend it as a desirable toilet article. It keeps the hair soft and glossy and helps it to retain its natural color."

D. WARNER, Danville, Ont.

MAKES HAIR GROW.

"For about five years my hair kept falling out until I was almost bald. Some New Hampshire friends asked me to try Ayer's Hair Vigor and insisted on getting it for me. I used it during that summer and fall and found that a new growth of hair had started. I continued to use it steadily for about four months, and at the end of that time had as good a head of hair as one could wish."

HOWARD MELVIN, Carlisle, Mass.

"I am well pleased with Ayer's Hair Vigor. When I noticed that my hair was getting thin, I commenced to use the Vigor, with the result that the hair not only ceased to come out, but a new growth of hair started. It certainly is an excellent tonic."

CHAS. C. GRAVES, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BASE BALL

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston.....	139	94	45	.678
Baltimore.....	137	89	48	.650
Cincinnati.....	143	85	57	.598
Chicago.....	131	77	54	.588
New York.....	133	72	61	.542
Philadelphia.....	135	69	66	.511
Pittsburgh.....	139	67	72	.482
St. Louis.....	141	64	77	.454
Washington.....	131	60	71	.458
St. Louis.....	134	55	79	.410

BOSTON 7; PHILADELPHIA 3.

At Boston.—R H E
Boston.....4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—7 R 1 E
Philadelphia.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 R 1 E

BALTIMORE 6; BROOKLYN 2.
At Baltimore.—R H E
Baltimore.....1 1 0 0 0 0 1 3—5 R 1 E
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 R 1 E

NEW YORK 6; WASHINGTON 3.
At Washington.—R H E
Washington.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—10 R 1 E
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—5 R 1 E

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. See the genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

DAVIS IN OKLAHOMA

(Continued from Third Page.)

headquarters it is apparent that thousands will crowd in the two cities to hear the distinguished orator, to the great dismay of the fusion managers who are impatient to formulate a plan to counteract the enthusiasm caused by Mr. Davis' visit, beyond weakly reiterating the state chestnut that Oklahoma does not want any outsiders to tell her the needs of her people. Nevertheless, the people do want to hear an orator of Mr. Davis' reputation and they will be present in Guthrie and Oklahoma City tomorrow by the thousands.

Promotions in the O. N. G. Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 30.—(Special.)—Under general orders issued by Acting Adjutant General Ormer the following promotions in the Oklahoma national guard are noted:

Sergeant Willie R. Mink, to be captain of company K.
Sergeant George W. Walsh, to be first lieutenant of company K.

First Lieutenant Elmer J. Solomon, to be captain of company G.
First Sergeant Clarence R. Harper, to be first lieutenant of company G.

Rheumatism

MISS ELEANOR M. TIPPETT, Still Point, N. H., writes: "I had inflammatory rheumatism, which was for weeks so intense that I was unable to walk. I was treated by several prominent physicians, but without relief. I felt so much better after taking two bottles of S. S. S. that I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely, and have never since had a touch of the disease."

S. S. S. For Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only remedy which reaches this painful disease, and is guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for valuable book mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Terrible Storm in Japan

Lives Lost 250, and Damage to Property Incalculable.
San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 30.—The storm which hit Japan on September 1, and which swept over Japan on September 1, the worst did great damage to shipping. Rivers soon became raging torrents, drowning many sections.
A summary of the loss of life and property follows: Deaths, 250; houses swept away, 184; houses overturned, 1,195; property destroyed, 11,440; houses damaged, 1,195; river boats sunk, 7.
The heaviest loss of life occurred in the prefecture of Niigata, where the Asahi prefecture suffered the greatest loss of property.

Lost flesh lately?

Does your brain tire?
Losing control over your nerves?
Are your muscles becoming exhausted?
You certainly know the remedy. It is nothing new; just the same remedy that has been curing these cases of thinness and paleness for twenty-five years. Scott's Emulsion. The cod-liver oil in it is the food that makes the flesh, and the hypophosphites give tone to the nerves.

Scott's Emulsion

See and know all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.